

♦ General



\diamond Description

Temperature Compensation NTC Thermistor. The MF11 series of NTC Thermistors is designed for temperature measurement and the temperature compensation of measurement instruments and electronic circuits.

♦ Type designation (example)



OType : MF11 Temperature Compensation NTC Thermistor

- 2 Rated resistance: 103 10KOhm
- ③ Nominal resistance tolerance : J-±5% K-±10% L-±15% M-±20%
- ♦ Characteristics
- Broad range of resistance
- ➢ Wide choice of B values
- Standard tolerances: $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 15\%$, $\pm 20\%$
- \blacktriangleright B Value tolerance: ±10%
- > Available in all standard R values
- Measuring power $\leq 0.5 \text{mW}$
- ▶ Dissipation Constant \geq 4.5mW/°C
- Time Constant of ≤ 30 seconds
- ➢ Rated Power: 0.45W
- Long-term Stability and Reliability
- > Good level of Tolerance and Interchangeability
- ► Temperature Range: -35°C to 125°C

\diamond Application

- Temperature Measurement
- > Temperature Compensation of Electronic Circuits.

Dongguan Ampfort Electronics Co.,Ltd. TEL:86-769-86293298 Mobile: 18128566098 http://www.thermistor-sensor.com/ E-mail: sales1@ampfort.net * Customization is available according to customer's requirements



> Dimension(Unit:mm)



♦ Specifications

| Part No | B Va | lue (25/50 <i>f</i> C) | Rated zero-power resistance at 25 <i>f</i> C | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Rated Value (K) | Allowable Tolerance (%) | Resistance range (Ω) | Allowable Tolerance (%) | |
| MF11 | 2600 2800 3000 3200 3600 3950 4050 4150 4250 4300 4400 4500 4600 4750 | +/-10 | 5-7 8-24 25-119 120-359 360-1400 1500-5900 6000-12000 13000-17000 18000-44000 45000-79000 80000-144000 145000-199000 200000-299000 300000-500000 | +/- 5 +/- 10 +/-15 +/- 20 | |

> Remark: We can produce thermistors according to your special requirements.

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♦ Mechanical Requirements

| Item | Requirements | Test Method | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1.Solder-ability | The terminals shall be uniformly | Dipping theNTC terminals to a depth of 15mm | |
| | tinned, and its area≥95% | in a soldering bath of $245\pm5^{\circ}$ C and to the place | |
| | | of 6mm far from NTC body for 3±0.5s (See | |
| | | IEC68-2-20 /GB2423.28 Ta) | |
| | | | |
| 2.Resistance To | No visible mechanical damage. | Dipping the NTC terminals to a depth of 15mm | |
| Soldering Heat | $\Delta R/RN \leq 20\%$ | in a soldering bath of 260±5 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ and to the place | |
| | $(\Delta R = RN - RN')$ | for 6mm below from NTC body for | |
| | | 3 ± 0.5 s.After recovering $4-5$ h under 25 ± 2 °C. | |
| | | The rated zero power resistance value RN' shall | |
| | | be measured. | |
| | | (See IEC68-2-20 /GB2423.28 Tb) | |
| 3.Strength of | No break out | Fasten the body and apply a force gradually to | |
| lead terminal | $\Delta R/RN \leq 20\%$ | each lead until 10N and then keep for 10sec, | |
| | $(\Delta R = RN-RN')$ | Hold body and apply a force to each lead until | |
| | | 90°slowly at 5N in the direction of lead axis | |
| | | and then keep for 10sec, and do this in the | |
| | | opposite direction repeat for other terminal. | |
| | | After recovering 4~5h under 25±2°C, the rated | |
| | | zero power resistance value RN' shall be | |
| | | measured. | |
| | | (See IEC68-2-21/GB2423.29 Ua / Ub) | |
| | | | |



♦ Reliability Test

| Item | | Requi | irements | | Test Method |
|---------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.Temp. | Cycling | No | visible | mechanical | Ta:-40 \pm 3°C/ 30min \rightarrow 25 \pm 2°C/ 5min \rightarrow |
| Testing | | damag | ge. | | Tb:160 \pm 3°C/ 30min \rightarrow 25 \pm 2°C/ 5min |
| | | ΔRN | / RN ≤20% | | Cycles: 5times |
| | | $(\Delta R =$ | RN-RN' |) | After recovering 4~5 h under 25±2°C, the rated |
| | | | | | zero power resistance value RN' shall be |
| | | | | | measured. |
| 2.Electrical | Cycling | 1 | | | Ambient temp. Range:25 °C±2 °C. |
| Testing | | | | | Cycles: 2,000times On / Off: 5 s / 55 s |
| | | | | | Test Current: 7A |
| | | | | | After recovering 4~5h under 25±2°C, the rated |
| | | | | | zero power resistance value RN' shall be |
| | | | | | measured. |
| 3.LoadLife | | | | | Ambient temp. Range: $25^{\circ}C \pm 2^{\circ}C$; 7A/ |
| (Endurance) Testing | | | | | 1,000±24h |
| | | | | | After recovering 4~5 h under 25±2°C, the rated |
| | | | | | zero power resistance value RN' shall be |
| | | | | | measured. |
| 4. Humidity Tes | ting | No | visible | mechanical | Ambient temp. range : 40 °C ±2 °C |
| | | damag | ge. | | R.H.:93±3%, Energized time:1000±24 h |
| | | ΔRN / | / RN ≤20% | | After recovering $4\sim 5$ h under $25\pm 2^{\circ}$ C, the rated |
| | | $(\Delta R =$ | RN-RN' |) | zero power resistance value RN' shall be |
| | | | | | measured. |
| | | | | | |





♦ STORAGE CONDITIONS:

- ▶ Temperature: $-10^{\circ}C \sim +40^{\circ}C$
- ➢ Humidity: ≤70%RH
- > Term: ≤ 6 months (First-in/First-out)
- > Place:

Do not exposing the components to the following conditions, otherwise, it may result in deterioration of characteristics.

- 1) Corrosive gas or deoxidizing gas.
- 2) Flammable and explosive gases.
- 3) Oil, water and chemical liquid.

4) Under the sunlight.

Handling after seal open: After unpacking of the minimum package, reseal it promptly or store it inside a sealed container with a drying agent.

♦ WARNING ▲

Do not apply the components under the following conditions, otherwise, it may result in deterioration of characteristics, destruction of components or in the worst case, to catching fire.

- ➢ Exceeding Imax.
- Exceeding rated temperature range.
- Inferior thermal dissipation (Due to badly inferior thermal dissipation, some part of the components body will become overheated and then be damaged.)

